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“Incurable”

Diseases

OF

Beast and

Fowl.

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## A HANDBOOK OF MATERIA MEDICA AND HOMŒOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS.

By TIMOTHY FIELD ALLEN, A.M., M.D., LL.D. Quarto, 1165 pages.  
Half-Morocco, \$15.00; net, to the profession, \$12.00. (Sent by Express, buyer paying charges.)

The *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, in its review of this book, said: "The school has no other work which combines so many uses to the ordinary practitioner. With a good repertory it will prove the most constant companion in daily office study of puzzling cases; and we believe that if used it will do more to re-awaken individual interest in materia medica study than any other work we have." No one who buys this book will be disappointed in it—the office dust does not accumulate on its covers.

## A CLINICAL MATERIA MEDICA.

Being a Course of Lectures Delivered at the Hahnemann  
Medical College, of Philadelphia.

By the late E. A. FARRINGTON, M.D. Reported phonographically and edited, with the assistance of the lecturer's manuscript, by CLARENCE BARTLETT, M.D., and revised by S. LILIENTHAL, M.D. With a memorial sketch of the author, by AUG. KORNDORFER, M.D. Second edition. 768 large 8vo. pages. Cloth, \$6.00. Half-Morocco, \$7.00; net, to the profession, post-paid, \$5.18; and \$5.98 for Cloth and Half-Morocco.

*Homœopathic Review* (London).—"The work before us is one of the most valuable, because the most practically useful, of any that have issued from the medical press for some time. It differs from any treatise of materia medica that has hitherto been published, in that it is essentially of a clinical character. \* \* \* We have had other works on materia medica better adapted for the neophyte in homœopathy, but not one which so fully meets the requirements of the physician who is thoroughly convinced of the truth of homœopathy, and is anxious and determined to carry it out in practice to the fullest extent." When the second edition appeared the same journal in a long review says: "We repeat what we said before: 'It is a book which should not merely be in the library of every physician, but which should have a permanent position on his study table.'"

FOR SALE BY ALL HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACISTS.

THE  
HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT  
OF THE  
“INCURABLE” DISEASES  
OF  
BEAST AND FOWL,  
INCLUDING  
PLEURO-PNEUMONIA,  
RINDERPEST, OR THE TEXAS FEVER,  
GLANDERS, TUBERCULOSIS,  
ROUP, AND CHICKEN AND HOG CHOLERA.

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PHILADELPHIA:  
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## PREFACE.

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Deeming it useful to reprint James Moore's excellent little pamphlet on the treatment of Pleuro-Pneumonia in cattle, the publishers determined to slightly enlarge the pamphlet so as to include several other diseases of animals and fowls for which the usual prescription, outside of the Homœopathic ranks, is "the knife." The deadly epidemics which ever and anon sweep humanity, such as cholera, yellow-fever, small-pox, typhus, etc., all readily yield to homœopathic treatment, the mortality in the worst of them being comparatively light under *similia*. This being so, there is no reason why the epidemic diseases of beasts and fowls should not be equally amenable to that treatment. And they are. "Stamping out" any disease is a miserable confession of helplessness on the part of those who should be helpful. Homœopathic Veterinary science has still much to learn, but as far as it has gone it has demonstrated that it is capable of coping successfully with the worst ailments of beasts and fowls.





# PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, OR PULMONARY MURRAIN, IN CATTLE.

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(THE following is a reprint of the Eighth Edition of Moore's famous monograph on this disease and its Homœopathic treatment. It will be found as true to day as when first written and of inestimable value to veterinarians and cattle-men.)

## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The disease, named as above, first appeared in this country about the year 1841. It spread rapidly from one dairy to another, proved exceedingly fatal, swept away thousands of the most valuable cattle, and reduced many respectable and thriving farmers to beggary. Since its first appearance, it has never wholly left this country, but is by no means so common as formerly. Of those cows that were attacked, few recovered, although every means were used to lessen the fatality of the pest. The diseased cows were assiduously purged, violently blistered and setoned, and, in short, subjected to all the appliances that the ordinary system of treatment could put in force: but they still died, and the unlucky owner had to pay a large doctor's bill, besides losing the value of the animal. Hence arose a belief, which is still strongly entertained by many cow-keepers, that the disease under consideration is incurable, and that no treatment whatever can arrest its

progress. The following pages have been written with a view to overcome this prejudice, and to show that a method of cure *is* known, which is superior to all others. The author's extensive experience, strengthened by the testimony of many farmers whose cows have been cured, and corroborated by numbers of cases, a few of which are appended to this treatise, enable him to assert that this hitherto intractable disease is as amenable to proper remedies as any other affection, and that the only known method of cure is that called the Homœopathic system of treatment. If every cow-owner who reads these pages will, on the first opportunity, test the accuracy of these statements by trying the remedies recommended, he will benefit himself, and, by advocating its adoption, the agricultural interest generally will suffer less severely from this virulent malady.

CAUSES.—This disease arises from a variety of different causes. Thus, it is found to exist in low, damp, ill-drained, and badly-ventilated shippons; in swampy, damp, fenny districts, in which various gases, the products of vegetable decomposition, are given off and become mixed with the air which the cows breathe. It prevails most frequently at certain seasons of the year, and when the weather is undergoing some change; thus it is common during the autumn and spring months, or, indeed, at any other period of the year, provided the weather be damp and chilly, or a sudden change from heat to cold, or the reverse, occurs. Some cows are more liable to be attacked than others; thus it is far less frequent, fatal, and difficult to cure in country districts, than in towns or in large shippons near towns, where the animals are living in a highly artificial manner, being crowded together, highly fed, and milked dry, in order to increase the quantity of milk. This unnatural mode of life peculiarly fits the cows

to be acted upon by any of the exciting causes. Many persons consider the disease to arise from some peculiar condition of the atmosphere akin to that which produces cholera and influenza in human beings. It is, moreover, contagious—that is, the disease is propagated from diseased to healthy cows by contact or contiguity.

**SYMPTOMS.**—The symptoms do not, in every case, present the same character, for various circumstances, such as the constitution of the animal, the nature of its food, the cause which has excited the disease, etc., affect the way in which the disease begins, and its subsequent progress. We cannot, therefore, be expected to detail any other than those characteristics of the malady which are of the most frequent occurrence.

*In the First Stage.*—It begins in one of three ways; firstly, it may attack the cow suddenly, and run a rapid course in spite of all treatment; secondly, it may come on slowly and insidiously, the cow appearing to be not very ill, whilst the lungs are becoming diseased beyond the hope of restoration; and, thirdly, it sometimes begins with violent purging, followed by great weakness and loss of flesh.

The majority of cases, however, present the following symptoms: a short, dry, husky cough, which is heard only occasionally; it is highly characteristic of this disease, and when once heard cannot be mistaken again. The owner says, perhaps, that he has heard this “hoose” for two or three days, but thought no more about it. On inquiry, it will be found that the beast does not give so much milk as usual, and that it has a slightly yellowish tinge; the appetite is not much worse, yet still she is careless about her food, and does not lick her dish clean; when at rest, the breathing may not show any departure from its healthy play, but when the animal is moved and walked some distance, it becomes more frequent, labored, and

difficult ; the pulse is often healthy in character, although sometimes it is weak, and slightly increased in frequency ; the bowels may either be confined or purged, or quite regular ; the body is sometimes hot, sometimes cold. The cow appears dull and listless ; when at grass she separates herself from the others, and lies on the ground whilst they are browsing.

*In the Second Stage.*—The cough is now more frequent, and thick, frothy phlegm dribbles from the mouth ; the breathing is short when the air is taken into the lungs, and long when it is pressed out of them ; the inward breathing is attended with much pain, which causes the animal to grunt and to grate her teeth ; the grunt is heard when the animal is pressing the air out from the lungs ; the pain is much increased by coughing and change of position, and to lessen it the cough is now suppressed, or held back and short, and the cow stands fixed in one place. The pain is owing to the pleura being inflamed, and the position of the diseased place may be ascertained by pressing the side between the ribs with the point of the thumb ; when pressed on the animal will flinch and grunt. The pulse is quickened and oppressed ; the skin is hard, tight, and bound to the ribs ; the horns are hotter and the muzzle drier than usual ; the head is lowered and thrust forward, with the nose poked out ; the back is raised up ; little or no food is eaten ; the cud is seldom or never chewed ; the milk is stopped ; the bowels are bound, and, when moved, the dung is in hard, dry lumps.

*In the Third Stage.*—The breathing is much quickened, very difficult, labored, and even gasping ; the breathing is carried on partly through the mouth, partly through the nostrils ; the breath has a bad smell ; a stringy, frothy fluid constantly dribbles from the mouth ; the cow groans loudly and frequently, whilst the grunt is either gone or



subdued ; the pulse is quick, weak and in some cases imperceptible or intermittent ; the horns, ears, and legs are cold, the skin covered with cold sweat, the head and neck stretched out, with the nose poked into the corner of the manger ; the fore-legs are separated from one another and fixed in one place, unless the cow is restless and uneasy ; sometimes the hind ones are crossed over each other, or the hind fetlock joints are knuckled forward ; the stoppage of milk is complete ; the animal is reduced to a skeleton ; the strength is also, of course, greatly impaired, and the beast can scarcely cough ; insensibility sometimes steals over her ; the urine is very high colored ; towards the last, violent purging comes on, the discharged matter being quite watery, blackish, highly offensive, and sometimes mixed with blood ; eventually, the cavity of the chest becomes so full of fluid, or so much of the lung is condensed, that the breathing, from being more and more difficult and frequent, at last ceases, and the animal is dead.

TREATMENT.—The author strongly impresses upon every cow-owner the importance and necessity, for his own sake, of NOTICING PARTICULARLY WHEN THE FIRST SYMPTOMS OF THIS DISEASE SHOW THEMSELVES, for at this time it is quite manageable ; and if every cow had the remedies given as soon as she became affected, very few, if any, would have to be sent to the butcher. The timely discovery of the first symptoms of the malady, and the administration of the appropriate remedies, would very considerably lessen the fatality of the disease, and be an immense saving to every farmer. In many cases which the author has treated, the cows were quite well within a few hours after the disease began—the medicine checked it at once, and permanently. (Cases II. and III. at page 16, are examples in point.)

The following are the remedies which have proved the most efficient:—*Aconitum*, *Bryonia*, *Arsenicum*, *Ammonium*, *Causticum*, *Phosphorus*, and *Sulphur*. Now, these medicines are to be chosen and used according to the following directions. Let us take an illustration: Supposing a farmer has a cow ill of this disease; he must himself inquire as to the state of the pulse\*—its character, whether hard or soft, and its frequency; as to the condition of the breathing, whether quick, panting, or difficult—attended with pain and grunting or not; as to the chewing of the cud, and the giving of milk; and in short, as to the presence of all the other symptoms or sufferings which he can find out in the animal. Having done so, let him read the following remarks carefully:

1. If his cow is affected in the following way: Pulse hard and quickened; breathing short, painful, anxious, attended with groans and open mouth; burning dryness of the mouth; shivering or trembling, attended with coldness of the legs and horns, and dry heat of the skin—then he must give the cow *Aconitum*.<sup>3</sup>

The dose is ten drops in a wineglassful of water, every one, two, three or four hours, according to the violence of the symptoms just mentioned.

2. If the cow has the following symptoms of the complaint: Frequent, short, suppressed cough, which conveys to a looker-on the idea that the action of coughing causes a sharp pain in the chest, and the cow tries to lessen this by stopping or cutting short the effort of coughing. For the same reason the breathing is short, attended with pain and the characteristic grunt; pain followed by flinching and grunt when the ribs are pressed against; the animal

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\* For directions for finding the pulse of animals, see *Outlines of Veterinary Homœopathy*, by the same author.



standing in one place, and is unwilling to move, because the pain in the chest is thereby increased—then he must give the cow \**Bryonia*.<sup>3</sup>

The dose is the same as the last medicine.

3. If the cow is ailing in this way: Quick, difficult breathing, attended with rattling sounds; the breathing inwards is short, in consequence of pain; cough frequent, and attended with discharge of phlegm from the wind-pipe; great weakness, listlessness, and depression; pulse feeble and quickened; frequent shivering or trembling; skin hot and dry, afterwards moist—then choose *Ammonium causticum*.<sup>3</sup> and give it in the same way as *Aconitum*.

The dose is ten drops in a wineglassful of water, given every one, two, three, or four hours, according to the violence of the symptoms just mentioned.

4. If the symptoms are these: Wheezing, short, hurried, and difficult breathing; small, quick pulse; great weakness and loss of appetite; grinding of the teeth; cold skin and clammy sweats; frequent short cough; purging either in the first or last stage—then *Arsenicum*<sup>6</sup> is the most suitable, and must be given as follows:

Dose.—Ten drops in a tablespoonful of cold water, every two or three hours.

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\* It frequently happens that the cow presents all the symptoms which are included under the last two medicines, in which case *both* are to be chosen and given every one, two, three, or four hours, not mixed, but time-about, or in turns—that is, first one, then the other, one, two, or three hours after—then the first again, and so on, according to the violence of the symptoms. The same remark applies to all the other remedies. The reader, then, is to remember this rule—that in choosing any of the medicines, he must pick out those that correspond most nearly to the present symptoms of the cow.

5. If the following symptoms exist: Breathing difficult, oppressed and obstructed; pains in the chest, which are aggravated by taking a deep breath, by moving about, and by coughing; pain between the ribs; frequent short cough, attended frequently with discharge of slimy phlegm, which is sometimes mixed with blood; violent purging, followed by wasting and weakness—then *Phosphorus*<sup>6</sup> is required, and must be given as directed for the last medicine.

6. *Sulphur* exerts its beneficial action in this complaint, more especially when one or other of the foregoing remedies have subdued the more violent symptoms, and when the cow is slowly recovering. Its chief effect seems to be to confirm the tendency towards health, and to guard against a relapse. It is to be given as follows:

Dose.—Ten drops in a wineglassful of water three times a day.

FOOD.—The food should consist of bran mash,es, boiled turnips and carrots, oatmeal gruel and hay tea. Good old hay may be given *sparingly*; straw and chaff not at all. Great care must be observed, when the cow's appetite is returning, not to give too much food at once; for if the stomach is filled the disease is very apt to return, and death is almost always the consequence. The author warns every farmer to guard against this untoward event by giving his cow only a moderate quantity of food until the stomach has regained its former power of digestion.

PRECAUTION.—This disease may be either wholly prevented, or the violence of the attack may be modified by withdrawing the cows from the influence of those causes which have been enumerated as producing it. Thus, *healthy cows* should be placed in well-drained, airy, roomy byres or shippens, should have good food, pure water, and not be exposed to over-fatigue, or to damp or cold, or, indeed, speaking in general terms, to any other circumstances

or condition that may be calculated to induce ill health or to lower the powers of the body.

*Diseased Cows* should be at once removed from the healthy stock and lodged in a house at some distance from the shippou. It should be dry and well ventilated; air and light should be freely admitted, although all draughts are highly injurious, and must be guarded against.

The following cases are extracted from a record of a number of other recoveries in order to prove the curability of this malady, and to encourage farmers to try the remedies recommended :

#### CASE I.

*Subject.*—A cow, the property of Mr. Syddall, calico printer, Chadkirk, ten miles from Manchester.

*History.*—Was in good health up to November 22, 1857, when the cow-keeper observed her to be unwell. She was bled, blistered and purged; several doses of Sulphuric acid were afterwards administered; no benefit followed; she continued to get worse and I was called in.

November 24th.

*Present State.*—Pulse weak, and 64 per minute; breathing quick and suppressed; frequent, short, suppressed cough; no milk; no chewing of the cud; severe pain between the ribs, which causes the beast to grunt; on listening to the lungs' action, the sounds peculiar to this disease are heard most distinctly along the middle third of the right lung.

*Treatment.*—To have Aconitum and Bryonia every two hours, alternately. To eat—bran mash, boiled turnips, and *very little* hay.

26th.—Much general improvement; pulse 60; breathing neither so quick nor so painful; less pain when the side is pressed: appetite tolerably good; chews the cud; milk returning.

*Treatment.*—To have Bryonia and Phosphorus every four hours, alternately.

December 1st.—Still improving.

Continue medicine.

December 4th.—All but well.

Give a few doses of Sulphur.

## CASE II.

*Subject.*—A five-year-old cross-bred cow, the property of Mrs. Brownson, Newton Heath, near Manchester.

November 1, 1854.—Seven o'clock in the morning.

*Present State.*—Pulse small, weak, and 84 per minute; breathing quick and attended with grunting; frequent, short, suppressed and painful cough; excessive pain between the ribs, followed by loud grunting when the thumb is pressed against that part; the head is held low; the countenance is dejected; no appetite; the sounds peculiar to this disease are heard along the middle third of the right lung.

*Treatment.*—To have Ammonium causticum and Aconitum every hour, turn-about, until six doses are given; then give every two hours.

November 2d.—The cow is quite well; no one could tell she had been ailing a few hours since; she eats anything that is given, etc.

To have Sulphur—one dose night and morning for two days.

## CASE III.

A cow, belonging also to Mrs. Brownson, purchased at the same time as the subject of Case II., took ill about a fortnight afterwards. It had much the same symptoms as those given above, except that they were rather more severe—the pulse, for instance, being 94 per minute. The

same medicines were given, and recovery was speedy and complete.

#### CASE IV.

*Subject.*—An Ayrshire bred cow, five years old, the property of the Rev. Mr. Figgins, Booth Cottage, Bleakeley, near Manchester.

*History.*—Two days after calving she was sent to pasture with some other cows, and appeared to be doing well up to the 23d of September, 1857, when the cow-attender found her grunting. Several doses of Belladonna and of Aconitum had been given by Mr. Figgins, who is a firm believer in Homœopathy.

Sept. 24th.

*Present State.*—Pulse oppressed and 80 per minute; breathing 100 per minute, and pantings; sometimes she holds her breath, and then blows out the air from the lungs with a loud grunt; at these periods she breathes 40 times in a minute; the nose is dry; the nostrils expanded; the head depressed, with the nose poked out; the eyes look bright and have an anxious expression; the legs, ears, and horns are cold; there is much pain and grunting when the spaces between the ribs on the left side are pressed upon; the cough is frequent, short, suppressed, and evidently attended with much pain; there is a discharge from the vagina.

*Treatment.*—To have Ammonium causticum and Bryonia every hour alternately.

25th.—Pulse 72 and rather weak; breathing 80 per minute when panting—36 to 40 when grunting; sides not so painful; in other respects better. On listening to the left side, I find the sounds improving towards health.

Continue same medicines, but give every two hours only.

26th.—Looking much better; has chewed the cud several times; pulse weak, and 80 per minute; respiration (breathing) same as yesterday; the left side is still improving, but the right lung is now affected along its lower third; the muscles of the left shoulder are in a constant quiver.

To have Phosphorus every two hours.

28th.—Pulse 64; breathing 40 per minute; no grunting; in all other respects well.

Continue the Phosphorus—three doses a day for two days; then give Sulphur in the same way.

#### CASE V.

*Subject.*—A four-year-old Yorkshire-bred cow, the property of Mr. Jackson, Peel Park farm, near Manchester.

*History.*—Purchased from a dealer a few weeks ago, together with others (since dead of the disease); has been well until three days ago.

July 15, 1857.

*Present State.*—Pulse feeble and 70 per minute; breathing labored, attended with grunting, and counting 50 in the minute; frequent, short, suppressed cough; the head is held low; slaver dribbles from the mouth; the eyes are bright, and the face has an anxious expression; pain on pressure between the ribs, which makes the animal shrink and grunt; there is no chewing of the cud; arrest of milk; little or no appetite, etc.

*Treatment.*—To have Aconitum and Bryonia every two hours alternately.

17th.—All the above symptoms are relieved. The pulse is reduced to 66, and the breathing to 42 per minute; less pain in the side; appetite better; occasional chewing of the cud.

Continue same medicines, every four hours in turns.



19th. Very much improved: good appetite; frequent chewing of the cud; return of milk, etc.

Continue medicines, three times a day.

22d.—Seems all right.

Give one dose of Sulphur night and morning.

*Remarks.*—The owner of the above cow has recently lost sixteen others, all of which were treated in the old way.

## CASE VI.

*Subject.*—A four-year-old cow, also the property of Mr. Jackson.

*History.*—Began ailing a few days ago; some rubbish known as “cow drinks” was given, and of course the animal continued to get worse.

Dec. 10, 1857.

*Present State.*—Pulse weak, and 74 per minute; breathing labored, and 50 per minute: short, painful, suppressed cough; pain between the right-side ribs; no milk, no chewing the cud, and no appetite.

*Treatment.*—To have Aconitum and Bryonia every three hours, alternately.

11th.—All the above symptoms are relieved, and the animal is decidedly better in all respects.

Continue medicines.

12th.—Still improving; giving more milk; chewing the cud; appetite returning; cough and breathing healthier.

Continue medicines.

14th.—In all respects going on well. She is, however, violently purged, in consequence of having had too much food.

To have Arsenicum every three hours.

15th.—Am told that a few doses of the medicine stopped the purging.

To have Sulphur—one dose night and morning for two days.

## CASE VII.

*Subject.*—A cow belonging also to Mr. Jackson.

*History.*—Whilst attending to the last cow, I was requested to look at another which was ailing. I found the cause to be deranged stomach. Opposite to where this animal stood was another cow, to which my attention was attracted by its quick breathing. The cow-keeper was astonished to find her so ill, for a short time before she seemed quite well, and had eaten a hearty breakfast.

Dec. 11, 1857.

(This case is an example of the *acute* form of disease, in which the symptoms come on suddenly and run a rapid course.)

*Present State.*—Pulse full, and 90 per minute; breathing panting, and 80 per minute; eyes staring and wild-looking; copious discharge of fluid from the mouth; legs and ears cold as death; stoppage of milk and chewing of cud; no appetite, etc.

*Treatment.*—To have Ammonium causticum every hour until six doses are given; then every two hours only.

12th.—Pulse 84; breathing easier and less panting; better otherwise.

To have Aconitum and Ammonium causticum every three hours alternately.

14th.—General improvement.

To have Phosphorus every three hours.

15th.—Considerably better; chewing cud; appetite returned, etc.

Continue medicine.

19th.—All but well.

To have one dose of Sulphur night and morning for two or three days.

### CASE VIII.

*Subject.*—A cow belonging to Mrs. Shenton, Rushford, near Manchester.

Dec. 11, 1857.

*Present State.*—Pulse full, and 80 per minute; breathing quick and panting; frequent, short, suppressed cough, attended with constant and loud grunting; pains between the ribs of the left side; no chewing of the cud; no appetite or milk, etc.

*Treatment.*—To have Aconitum and Ammonium causticum every two hours alternately.

12th.—Considerable general improvement, all the above symptoms being much relieved.

To have Aconitum and Bryonia every two hours alternately.

13th.—Appetite improving; more milk; chewing of cud; cough and breathing better.

Continue medicines.

15th.—The cow is now well.

*Remarks.*—Four days after the last date this cow “slinked” the calf; she, nevertheless, continued to gain flesh and strength.

### TEN CASES.

Recently, I have cured ten other cows of this disease, belonging to Mrs. Shenton. It is unnecessary to give the symptoms of all, because they differed very little from those which marked the preceding cases. I satisfied myself by careful examination of the chest that they were affected in this way. They were treated much the same as the foregoing cases, and the same medicines began to exert their beneficial action in a few hours. All recovered in from two to four days.

CASE XIX.

*Subject.*—A cow belonging to Mr. Shenton, Peel Hall, Cheadle, Cheshire.

Dec. 8, 1857.

*Present State.*—Pulse weak, and 72 per minute; breathing quick, labored, and oppressed; pains in the side, with slight and constant grunting; appetite tolerable, but the dish is not licked out clean. The cow was sold to a butcher.

10th.—The cow has been walked ten miles, and is, of course, much worse from the exertion and fatigue. The present owner, wishing to give the animal a chance, has called me in.

*Present Symptoms.*—The pulse is now quicker; the breathing is quickened and labored; the grunting is loud; the pain in the side is much more severe; appetite, milk, and chewing the cud quite gone.

To have Ammonium causticum every two hours.

18th.—The cow is quite well; has had Phosphorus and Bryonia during the last two days.

Gave a few doses of Sulphur.

CASE XX.

This cow also belonged to Mr. Shenton, and was sold along with the last one to the same butcher. It had almost the same symptoms, and was made much worse by being walked ten miles, but quickly recovered when the remedies were given.

### “Texas Fever,” or Rinderpest.

There is little, if any, general difference between the Texas fever of America and the Rinderpest, or Russian plague, of Europe. Books on veterinary practice describe this disease. In this pamphlet it is not the intention to treat of the ætiology and pathology of the disease, but to call attention to its homœopathic treatment. This cannot be better done than by giving an abstract of the Report of the Committee appointed by the New York State Agricultural Society (vol. xxvii.) on the Russian cattle plague, or rinderpest, which shows the great superiority of homœopathic treatment over any other in this disease, and, consequently, in all other ailments in cattle.

When the plague first appeared in Europe, the veterinarians endeavored to combat it by their usual methods, but met with no success, the mortality reaching, in some instances, to 94 per cent. of the cases treated, while there is no record, at any time of a lower death-rate than 55 per cent. Their only resource, then, and down to this day, has been “stamping out” the disease, a process both costly, barbarous, and *useless*, when the “better way” is taken. The Report says, of homœopathy (p. 345): “Its doctrine and methods of cure, though hotly contested and decried, when first announced, as bald quackery, have by undeniable success in a vast number of cures, in the human subject, gained for it high commendation among the people.” Then, after recounting the wonderful success of homœopathy in the treatment of cholera, before which the old school was as helpless as it is before rinderpest, the Report adds: “Its doctrines have, withal, been accepted by *experts whose scientific attainments and high probity place them above the suspicion of sciolism and imposture.*” Strong

words of commendation, these, from a totally unbiased and semi-official body.

The first attempt of homœopathy to combat the plague was in Holland. The report says: "Despite the alleged malevolence of the Dutch Veterinary Corps, the carelessness of farmers whose cattle were under treatment, and the absence of proper assistance, a large percentage (from 70 to 80) of cures was gained; the results of the practice being *officially* certified in one commune, that of Mathen-esse, as of "forty-six cures in sixty cases." A percentage of from 70 to 80 of complete *cures* against one of 55 to 94 *deaths*, it might be supposed, would have caused the Government to give homœopathy at least some recognition and official encouragement, but, with the blind stupidity that so often prevails in official circles where homœopathy is concerned, it did nothing of the sort.

In 1865, eighty cases of rinderpest, certified to be such by veterinary surgeons, were put under homœopathic treatment; of these, sixty made complete recoveries. At the same time, two hundred and twenty-five head of cattle that had been exposed to the contagion, of which number twenty-five showed signs of the disease, were put under homœopathic prophylactic treatment, and *not a single case of the disease developed*; at the end of four weeks they were pronounced to be sound and healthy by competent authorities. "The remedies employed," says the Report, "were *Arsenicum, Phosphorus, Phosphoric acid, Rhus toxicodendron* and *Sulphur*." These remedies were not the crude drugs, but the homœopathic preparations of each—the *potentized* remedy.

Dr. Pope, an English Homœopathic physician is quoted, in effect, that in many respects Rinderpest strongly resembles scarlet fever and, he recommends *Belladonna* in two to five drop doses of the mother-tincture to combat it.



The following case is quoted, showing the beneficial action of that remedy : A Mr. Hope saw a cow so far advanced in the disease " that the inspector had been sent for to give an order for her shooting and burial. It was late at night, and as the order could not be carried into effect until the following morning, the owner was persuaded to allow medicine and gruel to be administered during the night. *Belladonna* was the medicine given, and in the morning the animal had so far rallied that all thoughts of destroying her were abandoned, and she made a complete recovery : " another case is given in which " the cow was completely despaired of when first seen, and though she suffered to a very great extent from emphysema of the subcutaneous cellular tissue of the trunk, completely recovered."

The following indications for Homœopathic remedies are given in the Report :

*Arsenic.*<sup>6</sup>—Chiefly useful in meeting the prostration about the fifth or sixth day.

*Rhus tox.*<sup>3</sup>—For the muscular twitchings which characterize the disease in some of its stages.

*Mercurius sol.*<sup>6</sup>—When the mouth has been long congested, and patches of desquamation are general.

*Ammonium caust.*<sup>1</sup>—Where there is much abdominal distension.

*Terebinthina.*<sup>3</sup>—For checking hæmaturia.

*Mercurius cor.*<sup>6</sup> checks the dysentery in a marked manner. *Phosphoric acid* and *Arsenicum* are also useful in the dysentery. So much for the Report.

It is impossible to give an accurate picture of this disease, and the veterinarian should "individualize" his cases, and look for their pictures in the Homœopathic *Materia Medica*. One authority says: "The first patent symptoms are trembling, disinclination to move, unsteady

gait, skin alternately hot and cold, and drooping head." Such symptoms call for *Aconite*.<sup>3</sup>

In some cases the animal bellows, beats the ground with its hoofs, and is unruly and vicious; eyes lustrous and blood-shot, and these seem to call for *Belladonna*.<sup>3</sup>

When there is constipation accompanying the other symptoms, great weakness and shaking, oppressed and foul breath, with loose rattling cough, *Bryonia*<sup>3</sup> is called for.

*Veratrum*<sup>3</sup> comes into play when there is excessive purging, coldness of body, prostration, colicky pains and rapid wasting.

Among external measures inhalations of steam are useful.

In the treatment of this disease, or any other, homœopathically, the one point to be strongly emphasized, is that the *indicated* remedy should be sought. In a general way an epidemic may be termed "Texas fever," or "Rinderpest," or "the cattle plague," but it does not follow that each case is identical. One case may have the shivering, the fever and general *restlessness* of *Aconite*. Another the fever and wild-eyed *delirium* of *Belladonna*. Another the low spirits, "worse from motion," *painful breathing* of *Bryonia*. Another the *cold, diarrhœic collapsed* condition of *Veratrum*, and so on through many remedies.

A good mastery of Homœopathic Materia Medica is as essential to successful veterinary practice as it is to practice among human beings.

### Glanders.

The following brief report by Dr. Kunz, of Romeburg, Germany, published in *Bolle Populaire Hom. Zeitung*, is worth reams of scientific disquisition on the disease which always leave the reader where he was before as regards ability to cure the disease.

“ On May 25th Carter Kneisel, from Goobsdorf, came to me and informed me that by order of the Royal District Veterinarian of Schéerberg, three of his horses had been killed, having been afflicted with glanders and worm-disease; that he had three more awaiting a like fate if amelioration should not set in within two weeks. As he begged me to examine the horses, I went to Goobsdorf and found three middle-aged horses affected with a suspicious coryza and with worm-disease in the highest stage. On my assurance that there was some hope, the district veterinarian permitted me to try, and within six weeks the horses were all right. *Dulcamara*<sup>3</sup> and *Arsenicum*<sup>6</sup> were the remedies I used.

“ On February 18, 1853, I was requested by teamster Jabelt, from Werdau, to examine and treat six horses which had been declared to be glandered by the district veterinarian. I went to Werdau and found that several of the horses were glandered and had the worm-sickness, and that the rest had suspicious symptoms. After a four-weeks' treatment all of the horses were declared to be sound again. *Dulcamara*<sup>3</sup> and *Arsenicum*<sup>6</sup> were the remedies. With these two remedies I succeeded in curing during my sixteen years of veterinary practice, more than twenty-five undoubted cases of glanders and worm-disease.”

One dose of six pellets or six drops of the dilution in alternation, every two hours.

Dr. James Moore finds that “the sovereign remedy for glanders and farcy is *Kali bichromicum*<sup>6</sup>—a drug which I was the first to recommend and use in this disease.”

### **Tuberculosis.**

Tuberculosis, or consumption, is another disease before which M.D.'s and V. S.'s, stand helpless. Now there is but a word to say here on this topic: If the veterinarian has a case of undoubted tuberculosis in a cow let him give her *Bacillum*, 30 or 100, say two doses a week. If he wants to know the reason for this let him get a copy of Dr. Burnett's little monograph on *The New Cure for Consumption*.

## Roup or Roop.

Roup is the *bête noir* of poultrymen. "Roup" comes from the same root as Croup. Outside of Homœopathy, after trying a thousand and one remedies the experienced man settles down to the firm conviction that the only cure for Roup is "the hatchet." This is a wise conclusion—outside of Homœopathy—for when the labor of doctoring the fowls, by the various methods, is taken into account and balanced against the *very* few cures resulting, it will be found that "the hatchet" is decidedly the cheapest.

But as in all other "incurable" diseases of beast and fowl Homœopathy calmly upsets all preconceived notions and the results of experience, by easily and radically curing the disease. The cure for Roup is *Spongia* from the 3d to the 15th dilution—not lower. The directions are to dissolve the pellets, say two or three dozen, or put from 5 to 10 drops of the dilution in the drinking water of the fowls. That is all that is required on the part of the doctor—the fowls do the rest, or *Spongia* does, if they drink the water; complete and radical cure follows in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. Several hundred pages of this size could be filled with the glowing letters of poultrymen who have used this simple remedy all in the same vein—complete and surprising cures. It is not necessary to isolate the afflicted fowls, but all may drink of the water, which will act as a prophylactic to the well ones

## Chicken and Hog Cholera.

Shortly after cholera swept Europe chicken cholera appeared among fowls with equally fatal effect. What is the cause? Who knows? No one. We know that there is such a disease, that it manifests itself by fever, thirst, and very foul evacuations. The discovery of cholera bacillus leaves the question of cure where it was before. Experience, however, has demonstrated that the disease readily yields to *Arsenicum jod.*<sup>6</sup>. Dissolve twenty to thirty pellets in water and let the fowls drink of it. Rapid recovery of the entire flock has always followed this treatment.

Hog cholera is a disease that has not yet received Homœopathic treatment, but there is reason to believe that in *Arsenicum jod.* will be found a cure. At any rate there is a cure if the proper remedy be selected. Of *Arsenicum jod.*, Dr. T. F. Allen, in his *Primer of Materia Medica*, says: "It will be indicated by a profound prostration, rapid irritable pulse, recurring fever and sweat, emaciation and tendency to diarrhœa." For hog cholera dissolve an ounce of the 2x trituration in water and mix it with the food of the hogs.







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